

THE MEN IN THE TOWER

VALUE OF HAVING WATCHMEN ON THE COURTHOUSE INCREASES.

They Were Put There by Former Chief Webster, of the Fire Department, in 1883.

GRAHAM'S LENGTHY SERVICE

HE AND TWO OTHER MEN DIVIDE THE DAY BETWEEN THEM.

Easier to Locate Fires by Daylight Than at Night—Ins and Outs of the Work.

If any one that has a telephone in his house hears it ring, and on taking down the receiver hears a voice at the other end of the line say, "This is the man in the courthouse tower," he shouldn't do as a young woman did some time ago when thus called—laughingly answer, "Is it?" and hang up the receiver. The man in the courthouse tower is no impostor, and when he calls up by telephone it is well for one to listen to what he has to say, as he is trying to locate a suspicious-looking smoke in one's neighborhood and wants one to make a closer investigation for him. It may be that upon looking one will find that it is one's own barn or shed that is burning. It seems that every one in the city would know that there is a watchman in the courthouse tower looking out for fires, for he has been there many years, but evidently there are many persons ignorant of the fact.

The watch tower is one of the most novel features of the fire department, and it is doubtful if anywhere in the United States there is another city the size of Indianapolis which has a station in connection with its fire fighters. The idea of having a man placed above the city to look out for fires was carried out by ex-Chief Webster, who is responsible for a number of other valuable ideas which are used in the department at the present time. It was in the early part of his long years as chief that Mr. Webster conceived the idea that it would save the department much unnecessary work and loss of time if there were a watchman in a tower somewhere in the center of the city where it would be easy for him to see fires in all parts of town.

What gave rise to this thought of Chief Webster's was the fact that the department, in answering many alarms, had been going in the wrong direction. The reason for this was that people, at night, in one part of the city, would see the reflection of the blaze of a burning house or stable in another part, and, supposing that it was not very far away from the light from a fire, they would look in that direction, but later they received permission from the County Commissioners to put a man in the courthouse tower, and on May 15, 1883, the first watchman was stationed there on a four days' trial. The result was so satisfactory that when the four days had expired it was decided that "the man in the courthouse tower" should be a fixture, and from that time to this Indianapolis has never been without a watchman whose duty it is to look out for the most deadly enemy a city can have, and that is fire.

The first night that the watchman was installed in the tower those in authority felt that his work would be a success. On this night a dwelling house at New York and Davidson streets was discovered by him to be on fire and it was the ringing of the gongs of the wagons as they drove up to the house that awoke the sleeping occupants, who, a minute or two later, would have been in great danger of burning to death. Since then the two chiefs who have followed Mr. Webster have spoken of the efficiency of this station and each of them has recommended that it be retained. So far as expense to the city is concerned it costs less than any station which is kept by the fire department. The men in the tower have no horses or wagons to keep up, there is no expense connected with this work, except the men's salaries. They are, however, seen comparatively small when the fact is considered that a great amount of property is saved by the promptness of these watchmen in locating fires and sending in alarms which otherwise would not be turned in for some time afterward. Very often it happens that persons on the street discover fires and rush to the nearest fire box to turn in the alarm, but hardly have they when they see the department coming up the street and are naturally very much surprised at the promptness shown in responding, being ignorant of the fact that "The man in the courthouse tower" had the alarm in before anyone else knew the place was on fire. In the last few years the alarms that the tower watchmen sent in were as follows: In 1898, 233 out of a total of 704; in 1899, 352 out of a total of 957; in 1900, 283 out of 1,052, and in 1901, 314 out of 1,099. It must be remembered that there are many still alarms or telephone calls sent in each year for fires it would be impossible for the tower watchmen to discover because they are interior blazes.

CHIEF COOT'S OPINION.
Chief Coots in speaking of the tower said: "I consider it most beneficial in aiding the firemen in their work, and though many do not understand the usefulness of this branch of the service and think that it is a source of unnecessary expense, the city, the investigation will show them that the tower watchmen have no pension job and that the money thus expended is not thrown away. On the whole I consider the tower one of the most important features of the Indianapolis fire department, and though the city is growing at a rapid rate, the efficiency of these watchmen is as great now as it ever was. They are sent out in p.m. alarms every year as the number of fires increases, and the truth of the matter is I would rather lose one of my companies than to have the watchtower taken away from me."

The tower force is composed of three men—Henry Cook, who has been there four years; William Tobin, who has it three years; and Frank Graham, who has served nineteen years. Graham is the first man whom Chief Webster appointed as tower watchman, and since then he has served continuously. The two night men each serve watches of seven hours and a half and the day man is on five hours, and in this way the twenty-four hours are divided.

"I have spent a good part of my life sitting up here by myself looking out for fires," said Frank Graham. "It gets pretty lonesome sometimes, but after a man has

been here nineteen years he gets used to it. In sending in alarms we have to be careful and get the location as near right as possible. It seems strange, but we send in alarms nearer to the location of the fire than people who live in the immediate neighborhood. The reason for this is that the average person does not know where the nearest fire alarm box to his home is. The chances are he may have passed a box four or five squares away sometimes when going home, and naturally when his house gets on fire he will run for this box, whereas it may be he could send in an alarm within a quarter of a square of his own house. Very often we discover fires at the same time someone on the street does, we can see him start to run for the nearest box, but before he gets there we have the alarm in and the companies are on their way to the fire."

"From the height of the tower it seems much harder to get the exact distance," Graham's visitor suggested.
"We go by what we call landmarks," he replied. "That is, in the daytime we know certain high buildings and chimneys. Every neighborhood, no matter if it is composed exclusively of dwelling houses, will have some building, such as a schoolhouse, grocery store or church, and we know what alarm boxes are located nearest to this building; so, if a blaze breaks out on the far side of the large building we know that it is nearest a certain box and sound that. At night we use electric lights to mark our locations, and of course if the city lights are not lit there are a great many regular lights which we can go by. The fact of the matter is, it is easier to locate fires in the daytime than at night. This hardly seems probable, because one would naturally think that we could see the light from a fire easier when it is dark than in the daylight. Sometimes we find it hard to tell whether smoke comes from a burning building or from burning trash. The night men, however, often have this same trouble on account of people burning trash after dark, although it is against the law."

"The summer time is the most difficult in which to locate fires on account of the trees. You see a suspicious-looking smoke in the residence portion of the city where the trees are thickest, and it is impossible to tell what is burning. It often occurs that we discover a fire and send the department there before the people in the house know that it is on fire. One afternoon not long ago one of the tower watchmen up here discovered a big pile of sacks burning in the rear of a large wholesale house. He telephoned the nearest engine house, and they sent their hose company over, but when they drove up to the place there was no excitement there, and no one in the place knew anything about the fire, so the firemen started to return to their quarters. The watchman saw that they had not put the fire out, and that it was gaining rapid headway. They, however, supposed that he had made a mistake and kept going on toward their house. The captain of the company called up the tower by telephone, and the watchman, of course, located the fire for him, and they then went back and put it out. It was some little time, though, before they got the fire under control, for it had gained great headway by this time. And all the while the men about the business house did not know there was anything wrong."

INTRICACIES OF THE JOB.
"Sometimes the fire may be at an equal distance from two or three alarm boxes, and then it has to be guessing which one we should pull. Of course, we don't have much time to figure on this, because very often seconds count when it comes to a blaze. And then sometimes we see suspicious-looking smoke and can't tell what it is, but we keep a watch on it, and if it increases we send the nearest hose company to investigate; or sometimes we call people who have the nearest telephone to where the smoke is coming from and ask them to look to it for us. I know some time ago I called up a drug store in the southern part of the city to ask the man if he would investigate a smoke that came from the rear of his building. The clerk, whose voice sounded like that of a boy, answered, and when I told him to go and see what the smoke was, he replied: 'All right, in twenty minutes or half an hour.' I called him three times, but that was all I could get from him. I suppose the proprietor of the place had told him not to leave, as he would be back in twenty minutes or half an hour, and that was all the boy could think of. I felt pretty well provoked, and yet I could not keep from laughing."

"Very often fires come up quick. At night when a stable starts to burn the tower watchman will turn in the alarm on the reflection of the light, and before the engine number of the box is sounded the whole place will be ablaze, and when the fire companies drive out of their houses the men very often think that the man in the tower has been napping and let the fire get away from him. We discover the large number of fires between the hours of noon and midnight. I don't know why this is, but nevertheless it is true."

"Do you use field glasses or the naked eye in discovering fires?" the watchman was asked.
"We seldom use glasses because it is difficult to distinguish more than one object at a time with them, the focus not being large enough. When we use glasses, if a man gets behind us and the reflection of a fire, and we happen to know him, we can tell who he is at once. With the aid of our glasses, we can tell at night in which hand a man walking around the Belt Railroad is carrying his lantern. The time the old tower gets shaky is during storms in the summer time. There have been quite a number of men frightened out of here on account of the way the tower rocks during a high wind. But I have become so used to it that the only way I can tell when it moves during a high wind is to stand against the wall. I don't believe, though, that there is any danger of its falling, even if it is 100 feet above the earth, because it is well braced. We have no difficulty in seeing all of the country surrounding Indianapolis, and along about May, when the fruit trees are in bloom, it resembles a huge flower garden. The farthest points we can see from here are the college and water tower at Danville, which are twenty miles from the city, so you can easily understand that we have no difficulty in locating fires in the city."

"We tower watchmen can also notice the growth of the city. Of course, as it scatters out and increases it is more difficult for us to discover the fires than it used to be. From up here the city seems to be growing to the northeast, and I will predict that in five years Indianapolis will be built up solid between here and Broad Ripple and Brightwood."

AN UNHISTORICAL YARN.
Grant and Johnson and the Incident of the Paroles.
Atlanta Constitution.
History is hardly made and difficult to keep pure, but so-called "historical incidents" frequently are only a lively imagination and the eternal absence of the parties who are needed to figure in the scene. For evidence we find in the Washington Post a story credited to the late Daniel R. Goodloe which concerns a supposed encounter between President Johnson and General Grant. The story runs that General Grant, having been informed that President Johnson intended to revoke the parole of General Robert E. Lee and order his arrest, rode to the White House and figured as follows: "General Grant strode into his presence and peremptorily demanded, 'Do you intend to revoke the parole of Lee?' Johnson, E. Lee and other officers of the late Confederacy, piled the specifics of the late Confederacy, to enforce it."

"Saying this Grant retired and left Johnson white with rage. We never heard any more of the revocation of the paroles." The same sort of a story was printed many years ago. During the famous triangular campaign for congressmen at large in Tennessee in 1872 it was produced by Governor Henry R. Hootch, a bitter enemy of Mr. Johnson, to help defeat the latter in that contest by arousing the passions of the old Confederate soldiers against Johnson. The alleged refusal of Mr. Johnson to regard the revocation of the paroles as a military commission for commutation of sentence in the Mrs. Surratt case was brought to bear at the same time. Mr. Johnson replied to both charges and produced documents in disproof of both.

As to the Grant story above mentioned, the writer heard from Mr. Johnson himself that he had no colloquy, or anything in the nature of it, with the late president himself and General Grant. Suggestions were made to the President that the Confederates should be kept in the military prison at Fort Mifflin, Indiana or Ohio and Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, wrote to President Johnson and offered to take them to the military prison at Fort Mifflin, Indiana, if the President would turn him over to the authorities of that State. It was then that Mr. Johnson wrote to President Johnson and advised him to resolutely reject all such appeals and of the military prison at Fort Mifflin, Indiana, the privilege of declaring that the paroles granted to Lee and other Confederates should include the past conduct and should be respected as long as they were observed by the holders. And he added that in such case the army would be relieved up to uphold him. That letter is in existence in General Grant's own handwriting, and we had it from Mr. Johnson himself. It comprises all that General Grant ever said to him upon the subject.

The incident is an insignificant one now, if it could have been important had it been the other way. The mention of the above matters only that those who are interested in the truth of history may be led to believe that the incident of President Johnson, in this particular, at least.

ORIENTAL SERVANTS.
A Feature of Housekeeping on the Pacific Coast.
Good Housekeeping.
Housekeeping in California, and, indeed, on the whole Pacific coast, has such an oriental tinge that for him who has more to do with the proper washing of Western dishes than one would imagine. Many a housewife who has been told that the exclusion act may not be renewed, for the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese would solve the domestic problem of the West. There are a great many more kitchens waiting for Chinese to be put to work than there are Chinese who are competent boys, and the maid service is growing scarcer and more scarce as the Chinese would solve the domestic problem of the West. There are a great many more kitchens waiting for Chinese to be put to work than there are Chinese who are competent boys, and the maid service is growing scarcer and more scarce as the Chinese would solve the domestic problem of the West.

To begin with, there are so many more things that a man can do. Very often the housewife and her daughters do not object at all to doing the chamber work, save on sweeping and washing days, but they do object to watering the garden, which is a six months' duty during the dry season in the West. Here the Japanese or Chinese is most handy. If there is a little gardening to do, he does it after he has been through the kitchen. If there is a better than a woman as a waiter, and often he looks after the family horse. In addition to his other duties, if course, he is well paid. The cheapest Japanese cooks are now paid \$3 a week, frequently a schoolboy earns \$3. Good cooks in the families where a second girl is employed and the family keeps a good style are paid from \$5 to \$10 a week. The best cooks are Chinese, the best waiters Japanese. Often the "second girl" is a Chinese boy. In the last two years in the substitution of Japanese butlers for the English or American art. Several fashionable hostesses have a Japanese in a tuxedo at the door on their reception days, and at least one of the most society men in San Francisco have Japanese valets. Young Chinese girls from the missions sometimes serve as maids. Very often these valuable bits of femininity are too much of a temptation for the lightkeeper to make the mistress who employs them feel absolutely safe. It is unpleasant to feel that you must watch a maid every moment, lest she be kidnapped. Every serving maid or man in the West nowadays has an after-dinner and evening out, and on these days the mistress almost never attempts to get dinner at home. Either the family arranges the night on one when they are invited out or else the entire family goes to a restaurant for that night.

After Death.
Homeforth no mortality plain
Than this mere surprise that after body dies soul lives again.
Two facts acknowledged late, are now increased to three—
God is with the soul is, and, as certain, after death shall be.
—Robert Browning.

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THE PRIVATE SOLDIER

MEN ENLIST FOR THE ARMY AT THE LOCAL RECRUITING STATION.

Kindly Words of Admonition Given by Major Macklin, the Army Officer in Charge.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED

YOUNG MAN WHO HAS TO WORK CAN DO WELL IN SERVICE.

Always a Chance to Become a Major General—Uncle Sam Desires Good Men.

YOU'RE enlisting with a view of getting out of work, my man, you might as well go back home," remarked Maj. Macklin to the stalwart young fellow that stood before him. "There is a whole lot more work in the army than there is out of it," the major added to give to his first remark the proper backing. Major Macklin is the new United States army recruiting officer at this point. He has seen service in all kinds of troublous times and knows the trials of a soldier's life thoroughly. He served his country as a Union soldier during the war of the rebellion; he has chased the hostile Indian on the plains of the West and he has directed the movements of a battalion in the Philippine Islands. The young man who stood before the major, but in hand, had first read the sign announcing that the United States government wanted recruits and had then ventured up into the recruiting office on North Illinois street.

It was apparent that the applicant had come from the country. In appearance the major thought he had the making of a stalwart soldier. He made no reply to the major's observation, but waited for him to go on. "The army's a good place for the man willing to work and do the square thing by the government," the major proceeded, pulling the application blank toward him so that the applicant might see it. "If a man's a gentleman," he went on to say without looking at the young fellow, "he will shift his position to an easier pose, 'the government will find it out. Once in a while some bad men get into the army, but they are always discovered and run out in time. It takes a good citizen to make a soldier, and any man who has made a soldier can come out of the army with all the qualities that it takes to make a good citizen. The government wants good men these days. I don't believe I know of a place where there is a better chance for a young man to get on than in the army, providing he is willing to work for himself and make his own way. Army life will bring out all that is good in a man, and if there is bad in him that will be found out also. If you are willing to work and be honest you can go into the army and you'll get on. I'll say to you, sir, as I've said to many young men, if you have it in you there is nothing to prevent you from going from the ranks to a major's generalship. Of course you may not do it, but you may not do it—thousands enlist and do not—but what I mean to say is that there is nothing to prevent you from progressing in the army."

SOME OF THE OBSTACLES.
"But every young man should think for himself in these matters," the major continued. "Of course you may have women folks who want you to stay at home because they need you. I don't know how you are situated. You may stay here and break some woman's heart or drink yourself into an early grave. I can't tell. On the other hand, you may enlist and spend the most of your three years in the guard and taking care of some of the soldiers' horses. Then again you may enlist with a determination to get along and who knows what you may be able to accomplish? It's not a life of servitude, this fighting under the stars and stripes. On the contrary, it's an independent life. It puts courage into a man's heart to know that he has the United States government behind him. The government will fight for you and will clothe and feed you and pay you for what you do. Now, if you want to sign this paper and we find that you'll fill the bill, I think it is a pretty good bargain."

The young man glanced at the application blank that the major held in his fingers. Then he glanced above the major's head through the window into the street. It had been snowing for an hour and a brisk wind from the northwest drove the half-frozen flakes against the window. It almost made one shiver to look outside. The major did not look at the applicant, but waited for him to speak. It was growing dark and the firelight from the open stove made the major's face take on a ruddy glow. The door opened and Sergeant Dobbins stepped into the room. Addressing the major he announced his errand. The applicant from the country took in the blue-clad figure of the sergeant. It was a prosperous-looking figure—tall, broad, and well-dressed. The sergeant disappeared the major drew the application blank a bit nearer and looked the young man full in the face. "I—I think I'll sign," said the applicant in a voice that half faltered, and the major handed him the pen.

STICKLER FOR CLEANLINESS.
Major Macklin is a stickler for cleanliness, and the ordinary applicant is shown the bathtub before he goes into the room to be examined by the physician and to be weighed and measured. If he stands the examination all right and comes up to the requirements in size and weight he is very likely taken into the "clothing" room next. A regular "hand-me-down" store is maintained by the government in the recruiting offices, and in this room the new recruit is fitted out with uniform, underclothing and shoes. He may be kept here for several days after his enlistment, and while he sleeps on a cot in the barrack room. He doesn't want a great while, however, until he is hustled off with a squad of other recruits for San Francisco to be

trained for a while at the Presidio before being started for the Philippines. Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language. For infantry and coast artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds. For cavalry and field artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet six inches and weight not less than 125 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed, but the measurement not exceeding a fraction of an inch in good health and desirable as a recruit. The term of service is three years and the pay for privates is \$13 a month. The soldier can deposit his savings in sums not less than \$5 with any army paymaster, and for sums so deposited for the period of six months or longer the soldier, on his final discharge, will be paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. These deposits are nonforfeitable except for desertion. For soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully twenty years, who have been discharged for wounds received, or disease incurred in service, a comfortable home is maintained in the city of Washington. The sum of 12½ cents per month is deducted from each soldier's pay to be applied toward the support of the home. After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to two-thirds of the monthly pay allowed by law to them in the grade they held when retired, and \$3.50 per month additional as commutation for clothing and subsistence. The government is good to its men if they deserve it, and usually when a soldier is about to retire after long service he is promoted so that he may secure the benefit of an increase in pay on his retirement.

IN THE GOSSIP'S CORNER.
The Kentucky code prescribes that an indictment, when returned, "shall be spread upon the minutes of the court" to which the grand jury makes its report. "I am tired," says Judge Cantrill, "of the names of persons indicted for a felony being made public and the parties given an opportunity to controvert before trial an arrest can be made." Thus does this modern Jeffers set himself above the combined wisdom and acumen, legal and legislative, of the entire State of Kentucky, as well as above the law, which is the result of that wisdom and acumen, and of the wisdom and acumen of all centuries and peoples that have gone before. Judge Cantrill has ordered the names of persons recently indicted in connection with the Goebel murder be not spread on the minutes of his court. Further comment would be a labor of supererogation.

To those who have followed, with friendly interest, the career of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., there is nothing surprising in the news of the desperate nature of his latest venture in the island of Samar. Waller is a man to whom desperate ventures are as the breath of his nostrils; one of the best types of the F. V. V., in whom courage is natural and the clear, cool head is found that makes courage effective. Almost from the beginning of his naval career he has played important parts in international dramas and tragedies. Appointed from Virginia as a second lieutenant of marines in 1880, May of 1882 found him commanding a little marine guard of twenty-five men from the old Quinnebaug, sent ashore at Alexandria during the Arabi Pasha outbreak, under orders to report to Captain Lord Charles Boreford, of H. M. S. Concor, for such duty as might be assigned. The plaza was thronged with natives, all in a high state of excitement, and much violence already had been done. Lord Boreford had several hundred men under his command. He told Waller that the square contained the principal banking houses, residences and clubs of the city, and it was generally believed that during the night the followers of the "False Prophet" would burn the foreign buildings and massacre their inhabitants. It was necessary that the square should be cleared.

Waller replied: "Very good, sir; I'll clear two sides and keep them safe. Which two sides will you select?" His position assigned, his thin line was formed across one corner of the rectangle, barely reaching from curb to curb, and almost invisible in the excitement because of the surging masses of people. Struggling to the front of his men, he ordered that they should load ball cartridge. Bayonets were fixed and Waller loaded his revolver. Then, addressing his men, he said: "My lads, we've got to clear two sides of this square. We don't want to kill these people unless it is necessary. My place is behind you all. I'll shoot down, myself, any man who fires without orders. Every man, when he fires, must kill a man."

A short drill followed, as an object lesson for the populace, and the masses who saw it realized that these few Americans had faith in their own ability to do the work set to their hands. With arms port the English and American forces started simultaneously down diverging sides of the square. The Americans pushed steadily onward without firing a shot. The crowds melted before them as they advanced. At each corner of the streets opening into the plaza Waller detailed a marine for sentry duty. Valley after valley was fired by the much larger English contingent as it advanced along its sides of the square. At the opposite corner the two commands met, Waller's little band not having fired a shot.

In 1885 he attained his bar, and in 1896 his captaincy. Especial interest for Indians attaches to his service in that, during the Spanish war, he commanded the marine guard on the battleship Indiana, making his usual good record in the stirring events that made up the Cuban campaign. In 1898 he was commissioned major and sent to the Orient. The next we heard of him he was doing yeoman service in China, commanding the detail of marines in the advance to Peking, in the summer of 1900. Now he is winning new laurels in the Philippines. May he live long to wear them.

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To those who have followed, with friendly interest, the career of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., there is nothing surprising in the news of the desperate nature of his latest venture in the island of Samar. Waller is a man to whom desperate ventures are as the breath of his nostrils; one of the best types of the F. V. V., in whom courage is natural and the clear, cool head is found that makes courage effective. Almost from the beginning of his naval career he has played important parts in international dramas and tragedies. Appointed from Virginia as a second lieutenant of marines in 1880, May of 1882 found him commanding a little marine guard of twenty-five men from the old Quinnebaug, sent ashore at Alexandria during the Arabi Pasha outbreak, under orders to report to Captain Lord Charles Boreford, of H. M. S. Concor, for such duty as might be assigned. The plaza was thronged with natives, all in a high state of excitement, and much violence already had been done. Lord Boreford had several hundred men under his command. He told Waller that the square contained the principal banking houses, residences and clubs of the city, and it was generally believed that during the night the followers of the "False Prophet" would burn the foreign buildings and massacre their inhabitants. It was necessary that the square should be cleared.

Waller replied: "Very good, sir; I'll clear two sides and keep them safe. Which two sides will you select?" His position assigned, his thin line was formed across one corner of the rectangle, barely reaching from curb to curb, and almost invisible in the excitement because of the surging masses of people. Struggling to the front of his men, he ordered that they should load ball cartridge. Bayonets were fixed and Waller loaded his revolver. Then, addressing his men, he said: "My lads, we've got to clear two sides of this square. We don't want to kill these people unless it is necessary. My place is behind you all. I'll shoot down, myself, any man who fires without orders. Every man, when he fires, must kill a man."

A short drill followed, as an object lesson for the populace, and the masses who saw it realized that these few Americans had faith in their own ability to do the work set to their hands. With arms port the English and American forces started simultaneously down diverging sides of the square. The Americans pushed steadily onward without firing a shot. The crowds melted before them as they advanced. At each corner of the streets opening into the plaza Waller detailed a marine for sentry duty. Valley after valley was fired by the much larger English contingent as it advanced along its sides of the square. At the opposite corner the two commands met, Waller's little band not having fired a shot.

In 1885 he attained his bar, and in 1896 his captaincy. Especial interest for Indians attaches to his service in that, during the Spanish war, he commanded the marine guard on the battleship Indiana, making his usual good record in the stirring events that made up the Cuban campaign. In 1898 he was commissioned major and sent to the Orient. The next we heard of him he was doing yeoman service in China, commanding the detail of marines in the advance to Peking, in the summer of 1900. Now he is winning new laurels in the Philippines. May he live long to wear them.

I hear that one of the leading mercantile firms of the city is preparing a large illuminated sign to be hung above the city for advertising purposes. It is to be suspended without ropes or wires, and is to be visible from all parts of the city, both day and night.

Few persons outside of the cult realize the widespread nature and large financial basis of the "hand-me-down" store in the recruiting offices, and in this room the new recruit is fitted out with uniform, underclothing and shoes. He may be kept here for several days after his enlistment, and while he sleeps on a cot in the barrack room. He doesn't want a great while, however, until he is hustled off with a squad of other recruits for San Francisco to be

trained for a while at the Presidio before being started for the Philippines. Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language. For infantry and coast artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds. For cavalry and field artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet six inches and weight not less than 125 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed, but the measurement not exceeding a fraction of an inch in good health and desirable as a recruit. The term of service is three years and the pay for privates is \$13 a month. The soldier can deposit his savings in sums not less than \$5 with any army paymaster, and for sums so deposited for the period of six months or longer the soldier, on his final discharge, will be paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. These deposits are nonforfeitable except for desertion. For soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully twenty years, who have been discharged for wounds received, or disease incurred in service, a comfortable home is maintained in the city of Washington. The sum of 12½ cents per month is deducted from each soldier's pay to be applied toward the support of the home. After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to two-thirds of the monthly pay allowed by law to them in the grade they held when retired, and \$3.50 per month additional as commutation for clothing and subsistence. The government is good to its men if they deserve it, and usually when a soldier is about to retire after long service he is promoted so that he may secure the benefit of an increase in pay on his retirement.

IN THE GOSSIP'S CORNER.
The Kentucky code prescribes that an indictment, when returned, "shall be spread upon the minutes of the court" to which the grand jury makes its report. "I am tired," says Judge Cantrill, "of the names of persons indicted for a felony being made public and the parties given an opportunity to controvert before trial an arrest can be made." Thus does this modern Jeffers set himself above the combined wisdom and acumen, legal and legislative, of the entire State of Kentucky, as well as above the law, which is the result of that wisdom and acumen, and of the wisdom and acumen of all centuries and peoples that have gone before. Judge Cantrill has ordered the names of persons recently indicted in connection with the Goebel murder be not spread on the minutes of his court. Further comment would be a labor of supererogation.

MONDAY BARGAIN SALE

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF
Lace Curtains

will be held Monday at one-third off the regular price. This sale will include all of our Irish Point, Brussels, Nottingham, Ruffled Swiss, Ruffled Net, Embroidered Swiss, Tambour and all of our French Curtains. This will be an opportunity to get your Spring Lace Curtains at a GREAT BARGAIN

\$1.50 Curtains Monday.....	\$1.00 a pair
\$2.00 Curtains Monday.....	\$1.33 a pair
\$2.50 Curtains Monday.....	\$1.67 a pair
\$3.00 Curtains Monday.....	\$2.00 a pair
\$3.50 Curtains Monday.....	\$2.33 a pair
\$4.00 Curtains Monday.....	\$2.67 a pair
\$4.50 Curtains Monday.....	\$3.00 a pair
\$5.00 Curtains Monday.....	\$3.33 a pair
\$5.50 Curtains Monday.....	\$3.67 a pair
\$6.00 Curtains Monday.....	\$4.00 a pair
\$7.50 Curtains Monday.....	\$5.00 a pair

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SUGAR The best New York granulated, per pound.....
We sell no Michigan or German beet sugar. We sell you all you want.

PEAS We will continue another week to sell French Post MUSHROOMS and Mushrooms at below the regular price.

CORN We will sell to-morrow and all this week our celebrated Capital (Corn) Scented.....
Per dozen, \$1.00; our regular price 15c.

PEACHES One week, 3-pound can 8c
3-pound can Fable Peaches, in good heavy syrup.....
Yellow Crawford, fine large halves, regular price 25c, sale price.....

ASPARAGUS TIPS Hiram's 15c
the finest and best known, per can.....
Per dozen, \$1.00; our regular price 15c.
Every can guaranteed.
We sell cheap, but no cheap goods.

POTATOES Fine Michigan stock, not frost-killed, per bushel.....
Catsups Bayle's, Heinz's, Snyder's, Armours, all 25c sizes, 10c
PRESERVES Heinz's, purest and best, this week, 25c size, 10c
WINES AND LIQUORS
A few specialties to run off quick:
Fisher's Scotch Whisky.....
Live Oak, 12-year-old Rye, \$1.50
German Kummel.....
Holland Gin.....
Imported Vermouth.....
CALIFORNIA WINES
St. Julien.....
Angelica.....
Port.....
Tokay.....
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Per dozen.....
These are good table wines.

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appreciable diminution of stocks in hand. It is not yet customary for stamp firms to have traveling salesmen regularly on the road, but it is very common for members of such firms to make annual or semi-annual trips to the larger cities to buy and sell. Most of the selling is done direct to the collectors. The New England Stamp Company, of Boston, however, has gone considerably further, and for the past three years has had a regular salesman on the road. Mr. Warren H. Colson, who was at the Hotel English on Wednesday. The itinerary of his present trip includes thirteen of the principal cities of the country, with St. Louis as the extreme Western point. He informed me that his trips are uniformly successful and profitable, and that the interest in philately is growing even faster than the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.

The current Century prints "A Government of the People," a story of the Oklahoma